

Indo US Nuclear Deal: An Overview

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ABSTRACT

One element of the extensive partnership that the UPA administration wants to establish with the United States is the agreement on civilian nuclear cooperation. The UPA administration signed a ten-year defense framework agreement with the United States prior to the joint declaration of July 2005. It is obvious that the Americans would not have agreed to the nuclear cooperation without the defense pact. This seems to be an element of a trade-off. Therefore the present study has been carried out to study the India's interest in the foreign policy with deal, to study united states' interests with the deal and to discuss the implications of the deal on South Asian strategic environment. The study concludes that India has got the status of 'de-jure' nuclear power in world area. India will have to go under non-proliferation objectives of United States and will have to accept some compromises on her nuclear program. Some foundations of non-proliferation circle will create critical conditions for India's independent sovereignty over her nuclear program and non-proliferation standards and U.S. role in Asian matters.

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BACK GROUND of the Study:

India- U.S.A. political relations had never been so coordinational as we are observing from 2016 January to till now continuing. If we go to historical background, it is a unbroken fact that ***United States always tried to get India in its power group, but India never accepted any subordinate position in U.S. allies group and always followed on Independent foreign policy in order to fulfill some sharp, ideological, psychological, economical and emotional feelings of India's national interest, prevailing at that particular time period.*** This ideological background following an independent foreign policy and an independent space to play role in world politics, led to growing differences between India and United States. Along with, India's pro Russian character, and more deliberate foreign policy towards U.S.S.R. (at that time, now Russia) was one of the milestones that created a scenario of hot dialogues during at least five and more decades.

(Prof. Rudolf & Madam Rudolf highlighted the fact that America was following the policy of 'Well of Power', this policy, United States borrowed from Britain (U.K.). This policy stands for a play that can fulfill interests of concerned country in a very lucid way. United States always worked for a safe place in

South Asia in order cope up with its strategic and economical interests in Asia. India never accepted to be a part of American long term strategic interests in Asia and rest of the world. In spite of the fact that United States played a crucial role for India's political freedom from Britain during 1940s, Indian leadership was crystal clear about India's future role in world politics; so the policy of Non-aligned emerged as a backbone of India's foreign policy. These circumstances changed U.S. foreign policy profile towards India and United States used Pakistan in order to balance India in Asia. Hot dialogues, meanwhile, continued in India U.S. bilateral relations. In 1963, they were warm due to the 1962 India China war. But this war not to last. They took a nosedive with the Bangladesh crisis in 1971, conceding with Pakistan providing Nixon and Kissinger the communication channel for the crucial U.S. opening to china and the almost simultaneous conclusion of India-Soviet friendship treaty. **American partisan support to Pakistan in the United Nations to pressurize India and the display of force with the dispatch of the 7th fleet to the Bay of Bengal took U.S. India-relationship to the lowest level.**

After coming to power in 2004, U.P.A government made an incremental progress under the NSSP Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh made the nurturing of the relationship with the U.S. as the most important foreign policy priority. This conceded with the new strategic focus on India under the second Bush administration with Condoleezza Rice as Secretary of State. Rice visit to New Delhi in March 2005 was the turning point in India- U.S. quest for a true strategic relationship. In essence, both sides were dedicated to creating a new, strategic alliance between India and the United States, one that was unhindered by the disappointments and misgivings of the past. Both side agreed to a wide ranging and for reaching defense agreement as 'New Frame work for the India - U.S. Defense Relationship' in June 2005. Thus set the stage for India - U.S. nuclear deal outlined in 15 July 2005.

Introduction: The Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Cooperation Agreement was more of a general framework than a detailed agreement. The existing agreement promotes nuclear trade by acting as a facilitator. As a result, further detailed agreements will need to be signed by both India and the US when the pact is put into action. A few requirements, including a modification to US domestic law, an NSG (Nuclear Suppliers Group) waiver, and an India-specific safeguards agreement with the IAEA, had to be satisfied for the two nations to be permitted to conduct nuclear commerce. The US sought to make sure that no technology or fuel provided to India for its civilian program could be utilized for its military program, even though the US-India nuclear deal was not intended to impose constraints on India's strategic program. Additionally, these components have to be included to an IAEA Safeguards Agreement specifically for India. India wouldn't be permitted to do business with the US or any other nation in the nuclear sphere until these requirements had been satisfied. Before the two nations could go forward with the deal, India had to set up a new export control system. India, which is not a member of either the NSG or the MTCR Guidelines, thus harmonized its export control rules with those of those organizations. In a similar vein, India's "Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005," which came into effect in June 2005, strengthened export controls and non-proliferation laws while also demonstrating India's commitment to the cause.

Statement of the Problem: The culmination of President Bush and Prime Minister Singh's vision for US-India ties is the Indo-US nuclear agreement. It is a good time for India to emerge from the South Asian

cocoon, take a seat at the high table, and influence the developing Asian security architecture. The US assisted India in getting to the high table, but it is up to New Delhi how India uses this and develops the architecture. India may also think about employing this high-chair to influence US behavior or policy toward Russia. The Indo-US nuclear agreement may have a domino impact on the worldwide proliferation regime, although this has not yet been shown. It should be highlighted that China and Pakistan would continue to build up their arsenals of weapons regardless of the agreement. They will only benefit from the Indo-US nuclear agreement to the extent that they employ it as a defense. Therefore the problem stated here as "Indo Us Nuclear Deal: An Overview"

Significance of the study: The nuclear agreement has sparked a little policy discussion in the United States, but it has become a major domestic political issue in India and has generated three major perspectives. The accord is opposed by the nuclear hawks first and foremost. They consider the nuclear weapons and energy projects to be a single, more or less integrated complex. They see the agreement as placing restrictions on the development of a sizable nuclear arsenal, which they feel is necessary for India to become a "great power," in particular the planned separation of civilian and nuclear facilities. The current research is relevant enough for academics, scholars, and decision-makers in this respect.

Objectives: The study has been carried out with the following objectives-

1. To study the India's interest in the foreign policy with deal.
2. To study united states' interests with the deal
3. To discuss the implications of the deal on south asian strategic environment

INDIA'S INTEREST AND FOREIGN POLICY WITH DEAL:

This prime time deal articulated many gains and losses for both countries and attributed a new era of relationship for both parties including. No doubt, this nuke deal put both countries from estrangement to engagement into a new phased manner of bilateral relationship and diplomatic initiatives the following points may be recognized as India's interest articulation towards this nuke deal as

1. After disintegration of Soviet Union, India's search of a new ally or partner completed when United States emerged as sole power on globe. Thus India began to realize that it must deepen its relations with United States in order to balance and support its position in Asia and the world. This nuclear deal envisages a large area of mutual

cooperation in bilateral and strategic relations with technical cooperation.

2. India's quest for being a de-jure nuclear power got complete resolution. "The Indo-U.S. nuclear deal breached the nuclear barriers which had fettered her for nearly four decades. The nuclear deal ended India's nuclear isolation from world's nuclear regime and opened the doors for advanced nuclear technologies import to India in advancing its nuclear peaceful program. Through the deal, India's nuclear program would get high quality enriched uranium from N.S.G. members and continue fuel supply from United States, as guarantee for life time of her nuclear reactors".
3. In the expanding and changing scenario of Asia, and with reference to India's security concerns; the emerging Indo-U.S. relations will be a corner stone as both countries determined to go for 'next steps in strategic partnership' in the year 2004 and defense treaty for ten years in 2005. This bilateral engagement after 34 years would work to resolve India's security concerns in Asia. United States fulfill a power vacuum, as India was traveling alone after the collapse of Soviet Union in 1991.
4. "India's new emergence as a regional and global power is supported by United States through this nuclear deal; and this nuclear deal is not only a peaceful nuclear accord but also for more than that".
5. India's foreign policy orientation is focused on developing bilateral relationship with United States, leaving behind the future lessons and lay down new friendship with global power.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS WITH THE DEAL:

United States, a global power with many strategic and political grievances and national interests, launched nuclear deal initiative towards India from the U.S. perspective; there may be the following interests and foreign policy objectives regarding India U.S. nuclear deal.

1. First, United States is seriously concerned with its strategic concerns in Asia. Emerging China and its hegemonic role in Asia created grave obstacles to U.S. concerns in Asia. United States with moulding circumstances in Asia, and to checkmate China, reviewed its foreign policy towards India. An emerging China was perceived as a 'Pivotal State' with its value deriving from its being a plausible counterweight, along with Japan, to balance a rising China.⁶³ ***So a nuclear deal was offered to India in order to enhance strategic partnership with India in future.***

2. With the global goals of non-proliferation concerns specially in Asia, or spared of nuclear arsenal caused security dangers to United States and to the rest of humanity. United States offered nuclear deal while considering India's ardent quest for being de-jure nuclear power and need of enriched uranium ***for her nuclear reactors, in order to spare its non-proliferation regime. And this deal operates a nuclear regime*** under IAEA. Safeguards and N.S.G. guidelines. India's nuclear program would come IAEA safeguards while earlier India never accepted N.P.T. and its discrimination provisions. ***"Along with India's arrival in IAEA safeguards, this deal will also put pressure on countries like IRAN and South Korea and Pakistan whose nuclear program's under world's view as suspicions and leading to nuclear weapons spread, to accept non-proliferation objectives of United States"***. The main objective is to control India's nuclear complex. Debate over the U.S. India- nuclear deal focused attention on the Indian, Chinese, and Pakistani nuclear arsenals and on the dynamics that drive nuclear policy in Asia, and that would reduce the risks of arms racing or a nuclear war in Asia.

3. Blooming Indian economy and emerging great Indian market, most probably, in all sectors, created euphoria among capitalist countries like United States. India- U.S. nuclear deal will be very fruitful to United States as this deal would create more than 70,000 thousand jobs in United States nuclear energy market and billion is attracting world's industrial countries to invest and gain. This deal is a medium for long term future interests.

The fact that the new relationship between the United States and India is built on interactions between the two societies as well as their economies rather than just those between the two governments is hence its most important feature.

IMPLICATIONS TO SOUTH ASIAN STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT:

The arms race has a significant position within the intricate architecture of South Asia and Asia. This nuclear agreement has several ramifications and a diplomatic bent, particularly in respect to bilateral ties between India and Pakistan and China. Countries like Pakistan and China showed a highly critical attitude toward the nuclear deal agreement when both sides published the accord's contents. In response to the nuclear agreement in particular, Pakistan's National Command Authority (N.C.A.), the country's top strategic decision-making body, expressed

satisfaction with the country's current level of strategic deterrence and noted that its strategic capabilities were adequate to handle both present and future challenges. The N.C.A. indicated a strong commitment to ensuring that a credible minimum deterrent need would be satisfied, but it did highlight with worry two implications of the India-US nuclear agreement on strategic stability in South Asia.

Besides Indo- U.S. nuke deal, Indo U.S. defense agreement was focused by Pakistan and observation were presented through many reports regarding the deal as,

"The emerging India- U.S. relationship aimed at enhancing India's States in the region. The second factor that could impact Pakistan's strategic thinking is the growing conventional imbalance between India and Pakistan. The Indo-U.S. Defense Agreement would enable India to acquire state of art. The resultant conventional military imbalance could fore Pakistan to either increase its defense expenditures in order to maintain rough conventional parity between the two countries, or increase its reliance on nuclear deterrent."

China is an important part of the South Asian regional security complex. India acquisition of nuclear weapons and Indo- U.S. civilian nuclear deal, are two important phenomenons regarding China factor in India's strategic calculation. China in concern with nuke deal, expressed deep security concerns and stated that this deal will lead to rivalry in South Asia and expressed to have a another nuke deal with Pakistan. This deal, probably, may have following implications.

1. First, this deal leads to de-jure nuclear regime based on non-proliferation objectives and inspires countries like Pakistan and Iran to accept N.P.T.
2. *This deal will operationalized arms straggle in South Asia as expressed by Pakistan and growing role of United States in Asian scenario as deeply expressed by China.*
3. This deal may lead to develop intense relationship between Pakistan and China.
4. *This deal may mould India's independent foreign policy concerns in Asia as United States would pressurize India on various U.S. policy initiatives in Asia.*
5. India's emerging role, as United States wants an active role from India, may create misunderstandings among Indian neighbors.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR REGIME: How does the Indo-US Nuclear Deal impact the international nuclear order? First, it is said that the agreement would jeopardize

US attempts to discourage nations like Iran and North Korea from moving further with their nuclear weapons programs. Edward Markey and Barbara Lee, two staunch opponents of the agreement, have said that granting an exception to India alone would be seen as "creating incentives for other countries to withdraw from the NPT."²³ It was claimed that the US applied different criteria to the non-proliferation problem. Robert Einhorn arguably put the situation best when he said in an interview that it is evident that the US has different standards for India since it "does not treat India the same way we treat NPT cheaters like North Korea and Iran."²⁴ He continued by saying that according to the Bush Administration, the government in charge of the weapons is what makes them deadly, not the weapons themselves. Einhorn is opposed to a strategy that emphasizes the essence of the government. He contends that although the US does not see the acquisition of nuclear weapons by a "good country" as a danger, it should be kept in mind that the "good country" may be surrounded by "not so good countries" that may follow suit and pose a threat to the US. Therefore, he contends that it is undesirable to distinguish between good and poor proliferation. Second, a supposedly decent nation might become evil, dangerous, unstable, and careless. Finally, even in a so-called good nation, there is a risk of nuclear material or technology leaking, and a good country today may turn into a terrible one tomorrow.

CONCLUSION:

With all mentions of India U.S. nuclear deal, It can be mentioned clearly that India has got the status of 'de-jure' nuclear power in world area. India will have to go under non-proliferation objectives of United States and will have to accept some compromises on her nuclear program. Some foundations of non-proliferation circle will create critical conditions for India's independent sovereignty over her nuclear program and non-proliferation standards and U.S. role in Asian matters. However, everything would rely on India's foreign policy stance and how her leader chooses to play, whether autonomously or under some pressure. But this civilian nuke deal will, definitely, foster *"India's nuclear program for peaceful and energy purpose with advanced technologies. The 'De-jure' nuclear states" in world nuclear circle is the main corner achievement for India without being the signatory of N.P.T. Now India would be able to play a more significant role in world politics. Here it is notable also that U.S. companies, till now, started nuclear commerce with India because of some technical problems originated and is to be resolved as expressed by American President Barack Obama"*

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